

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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## Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is not surprising that mechanics should head the list of inventors, but it is that clergymen should come next.

It is reported that Henry Villard is buying his way into control of the Northern Pacific again. Some people think he ought to be satisfied.

It is not often that "the happy couple" start off with twenty-one children, but Mr. and Mrs. James Harper, of Hot Creek, Virginia, did it. He was a widower with seven children and she a widow with fourteen.

How some people deal with controversies about matters connected with religion was illustrated the other day by two pious negroes in Mississippi. One asserted that the Saviour rode an ass; the other denied the assertion, and was shot dead for the denial. Then the shooter was killed while resisting arrest.

In view of the fact that Egypt was once the center of civilization and learning, whence science radiated to every corner of the globe, vestiges of Egyptian lore being found even in this hemisphere, it is somewhat painful to think that the only item which the Land of the Pharaohs now contributes to the world is onions, which are being shipped in huge quantities to the United States. And to make matters worse, we are informed that the popular "bael," as the Egyptian onion is called, owes its fine flavor as well as its sizes to the fact that the fields in which it is grown are fertilized with the powdered mummies of the sages who flourished on the banks of the Nile three and four thousand years ago.

New York's grade crossing bill deals with the electric roads in a thorough fashion. Hereafter the trolley companies must cross steam roads above or below grades and must pay the entire expense. When an existing grade crossing is to be eliminated 12½ per cent. is to be paid by the State, 25 per cent. by the city or town and 62½ per cent. by the steam and electric roads, the proportion to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme court. New steam roads must avoid public crossings at grade and pay the cost of crossing above or below; and when established crossings are changed the company's proportion of the expense is 62½ per cent., the State's is 12½ per cent. and the remaining 25 per cent. is charged to the town or city.

A correspondent of the Boston Pilot says that the Propaganda has withdrawn its edict prohibiting Catholic students from going to the University of Oxford. It was the Bishop of Salford, now Cardinal Vaughan, who was instrumental in having the edict promulgated. "But times," says the correspondent, "have changed greatly since then, and the Protestantism of the English universities is not now by any means so dangerous as it was before. Besides, special precautions will be taken to keep young Catholic students together, and to form them by-and-by into a college, affiliated to the university. This is the conclusion of a dream long cherished by many in the face of opposition and discouragement. A petition from 500 distinguished Catholics in England, sent to the Pope, has, in all probability, hastened this result."

Captain Younghouse, the well known explorer, read an interesting paper upon Chitral before the Geographical Society in London the other evening. He says that the country is just a sea of mountains, practically bare, except in the lower part, and only in small patches at the very bottom of the narrow valleys is any cultivation to be found. All the remainder is bare brown rock, only relieved by the snowy peaks. Of these the great mass of Tirich Mir, 25,000 feet, is by far the most important. It is visible from Chitral itself, and forms a lovely object as it is seen across the cultivated land and orchards forming the snowy background to ridge after ridge along the valley. Except for these snowy peaks, however, the mountains are bare, as is the greater part of the valley bottom. But the villages, he says,

are wonderfully beautiful. At the end of a dreary ride by unadorned road the traveller suddenly finds himself among green fields and shady orchards, with smooth fresh turf under the shadow of the mulberry, walnut, apricot, or plane trees with which the villages abound. A Chitrali has a very good idea of the pleasing in outdoor life. The interior of his house is dull and cold, but his garden is always charming and he loves to tend his smooth green patches of turf and lie under the shade of fruit-trees. These village lands are not, however, very extensive. Chitral, the largest, is only about three miles in length and one mile broad, while most of the villages are not more than a mile long. The country is, therefore, but a poor one in reality, and a bird's-eye view of it would show that only a very small fraction of it is cultivated.

## NOTHING SPECIFIC.

Commissioner Gihuly is all right. That is, twelve members of the board of aldermen have decided that he is. Of course everybody knows now, as everybody knew before, that he ought not to be a police commissioner. But twelve members of the board of aldermen have not discovered anything "specific" enough in the evidence they have heard to warrant them in considering the matter further. "Specific" is the word, and has been from the beginning of the whole remarkable affair. Considering all the circumstances it is perhaps surprising that even seven of the aldermen found anything at all "specific" in the testimony. They must have been hunting for it.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

There are many encouraging happenings in the South in these days but none more encouraging than what is going on in South Carolina. A writer in the Worcester Spy is reminded by it of Wendell Phillips' memorable oration before the Phi Beta Kappa society at a Yale commencement. Two years before the oration was delivered some member of that society proposed that he be invited to deliver the oration the next year, but by a very decisive majority the proposition was voted down. During the ensuing twelve months a tremendous change was wrought in public opinion by events in Kansas, and when the society met and the proposal was again made, the society, by a still larger majority, voted to extend the invitation. Mr. Phillips rose to speak before the largest audience that ever listened to a Phi Beta Kappa oration in New Haven. He folded his arms, looked his audience into almost painful stillness and calmly said: "The world moves. I repeat it. The world moves." After another pause, he continued, and in a few sentences he told how the march of events had so revolutionized their opinions that the same body of men that two years before had refused to listen to him had one year ago invited him to come at that time and to speak to them of the principles involved in the great contest which was then in progress. The Spy writer feels that the world does indeed move, when distinguished ex-confederate major generals like Wade Hampton and Matthew C. Butler participate in an appeal to the United States court to protect the suffrage rights of the African-American citizens in South Carolina against a conspiracy organized to destroy them, and to maintain that principle of the constitution of the United States which guarantees to every state a republican form of government, as against the governor and other State authorities of South Carolina, who are among the conspirators who have planned to change the constitution of the State so that practically it may annul the great amendments of the national constitution that were enacted at the close of the civil war as safeguards of American freedom, and for the perpetual preservation of the national Union.

It is especially significant that this sign of progress has cropped out in South Carolina. The course of the contest that has begun there will be watched with deep interest by true patriots.

## THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

"The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Thus somewhat tautologically saith the Scripture. In all ages there have been those who have felt that their God or their gods have directly answered their prayers. And even in these scientific days there are many who pray with faith. And there are some who importune God as if he were bound to answer their prayers, regardless of the wisdom of so doing. These people will pray that the sick may be made well when it is not at all plain that it is best for the sick to live. They will pray for prosperity for themselves and others when they cannot tell what effect prosperity will have upon them. They pray for everything they want and if their prayers are in any case "answered" their faith is strengthened. They take their wants to God in prayer just as a little boy known to the writer of this was wont to do. When he went after his cows and was in a hurry or a little afraid of the dark he would pray that his cows might be down at the barn instead of over in the northeast corner of the mile-wide pasture. That little boy didn't stop to think that he might learn lessons in patience, perseverance and several other virtues by pursuing elusive cows to the extreme limit of their pasture in-

stead of having it made easy for him by finding them at the barn. He wanted ease in the matter of cow-finding and cow-driving and so he besought God to give it to him. Sometimes he got it and more times he didn't. When he got it he thought God had heard and answered his prayer and when he didn't get it he didn't know exactly what to think.

Some of those who effectually and fervently pray with faith are curiously oblivious to some of the limitations which may exist. They assume that what they want is the thing they ought to have and they assume that God knows that they ought to have it. The careful prayer asks for what he wants with the idea in his mind and in his words that he wants it if God in His complete wisdom thinks it is well for him to have it. He does not dare to assume that what he wants is the thing he ought to have. He leaves the decision with God. If his prayer is "answered" he is thankful. If it is not answered he is not sure that it ought to be. And he does not know that God ought to interfere with the working of natural laws in order to "answer" his prayers.

Evangelist Moody is a righteous man who can pray fervently and, as he sometimes thinks, effectually. A recent prayer of his reveals some of the difficulties which may confront a righteous man who prays fervently and effectually. He was at Fort Worth, Texas, and the people needed rain. He fervently asked God to send it. The rain came and the wind blew and beat upon the tabernacle at Fort Worth so that it fell and forty or fifty of Mr. Moody's hearers were injured. One poor man was killed. We haven't heard whether Mr. Moody feels that God interfered with natural laws in order to send rain in answer to his prayer, or whether he feels that God let natural laws take their course in regard to the people who were injured by what appeared to be an answer to his prayer. He got the rain he prayed for. He didn't expect and didn't want the extra wind, the fall of the tabernacle and the injury and death that resulted from it.

An interesting question for a debating society would be, Was the answer to Mr. Moody's prayer a rebuke?

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The Law and Order League and Temperance Legislation. To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER: I am glad to observe that several prominent citizens of New Haven have associated themselves with several other gentlemen equally eminent and residing elsewhere for the very commendable purpose of upholding the laws and promoting good order and decency in the state. There is certainly need enough of such an organization. Lawlessness of all kinds is rampant throughout our cities, and there is probably no other country in the world where law is so constantly violated with such easy impunity as in the United States.

It is much to the credit of these gentlemen that they are willing to undertake so difficult, not to say so thankless a task. I presume they fully appreciate the difficulty of their work, and that they will gladly welcome any assistance which may be offered, even in the way of suggestion. To offer such suggestion is the object of the present writing.

The license system which is probably the best for the state under present conditions, is yet weak at three distinct points. First, the man who pays half for his license is for that very reason under strong inducement to sell recklessly whenever and wherever he can, so that he may be able to get back the license money and, if possible, make something besides. This is human nature and is inevitable.

Second, regarding the license money as indemnity to the town or state for the expense caused by the traffic, which it is in effect, however the license principle may be explained—there the indemnity is not applied where the principal damage is done. Even in case of a family becoming paupers and being sent to the poorhouse through the intemperance of the husband and father, the family suffers vastly more than the town. Saloon keepers are not the only parties who are always to be taxed by the state. Some men are licensed to keep saloons and others to keep dogs. The difference is that in one case the license money is applied where the damage is done, and in the other the town takes all the money—not too much either—and the principal sufferers get nothing at all. This is illogical and unjust.

Third, the law in the present license system will not enforce itself. The officers whose duty it is to enforce the penalty for violations, do not and will not enforce such penalties unless moved thereto by such moral and patriotic influences as the Law and Order League hope to exert. But it is private interest which prompts to the violation of the law, and experience has repeatedly shown that private interest in such matters has always the longest wind. Good people at length become tired of an endless and thankless task, and their efforts are sure at some time to be relaxed. Hercules can perhaps clean the Augean stables once, but will be sure to be discouraged by persistent, any endless accumulations. It would help much if private interest could be enlisted also on the other side. That would never lack inducement and would never tire.

Now I have learned that there is a bill already before the legislature which it seems to me might be so shaped as to supplement the license law and remedy these three defects. It proposes that besides the license money saloon keepers shall furnish bonds to the selectmen of the town, and that the sum of these bonds shall constitute a fund from which individuals who suffer damage at the hands of the saloon may be indemnified for the injury received.

Not long ago in one of the cities of the state, a man perfectly peaceable when sober, made the rounds of the saloons one night, drinking at several, and before he reached his home he had stabbed another man to the heart, killing him instantly. Now if a railroad had killed the man, his family could have recovered \$5,000. The saloon kills him and goes scot free. Yet the saloon is of no greater benefit to the public than the railroad, and deserves no more favor. Does any one suppose that the family to be so benefited by the recovery from a liquor indemnity fund, they would need any outside prompting?

Here is a woman, let us suppose, who under the proposed law goes to the selectmen and says: "My husband was drunk three days last week and could not work. He was getting \$2.50 a day." The employer says: "I was paying him \$2.50 a day and wanted him to work, but he was drunk." Would the family go for that \$2.50, of which they were in need, or not? And would not the public sympathy be as much with the family as with the saloon?

But it is needless to multiply instances in which such a law would have a beneficial and helpful effect. Suffice it to say, it would supplement the present license law in all the three points at which the license law is especially weak. It would operate as a wholesome restraint upon liquor sellers whom high license prompts to reckless selling; it would apply the indemnity, or part of it, where the principal damage is done; and it would array the private interest of those who suffer, against the private interest and greed of the saloon keeper, and carry with it also a large share of the public sympathy, and it would still leave enough for the gentlemen of the Law and Order League to do.

Would not these gentlemen do well to consider whether such a law would not make their task easier and promote the success of their efforts?

D. G. P.

## FASHION NOTES.

## Worn Above the Hair.

Fashionable bonnets have tiny high crowns like inverted chocolate cups. As brim there are a couple of points set a little at either side, and on each point is placed a big soft bunch of violets or a crush of roses, so that the points are not seen, but the flowers show. A band of ribbon passes about the little crown to tie in an absurdly big bow at the back and from it hang a pair of unusually long streamers. This is the latest, daintiest and most becoming modification of the current bonnet into



a hat that has yet been devised. Most of the new headwear of the smaller sizes is extremely fanciful and is favored because it possesses that quality. On that account the ample picture here-with is to be commended. It is made of black jet bordered with a puffing of pink mousseline de soie, and trimmed in front with two jet wings and at the side with a flat, full-leaved rose without foliage.

The very latest fashion of doing the hair is to part it from forehead to nape of neck and brush till glossy. Twist each half of the hair into a coil and cross the coils at the nape of the neck, bringing them around the head to cross again at the top of the head. This style gives the much admired effect of width to the head and the clasping coils hold the side locks in place even though they be drawn extremely far down over the ears. Side combs grow longer and longer, and now the really elegant possession is a pair that reach from the temple halfway back. They should be set with sparkling gems and wealthy ones make the pace by using diamonds. It must be evident that a well shaped head gets full credit when the beauty of its outline is thus emphasized. It should be understood that it is good taste to wear jeweled and elaborated side combs only at dress occasions. For ordinary and morning wear, very simple shell or amber should be used to hold the hair in place, but not to constitute ornament. There is a report that nets will again be worn over the hair, but the wise woman won't be fooled into adopting the English bun. It is becoming to no one and not pretty in itself. FLORETTE.

## THE FLEETING SHOW.

Some of Its Facts and Fancies. (Written for the JOURNAL AND COURIER.) THE "SHARADA SADANA."

At the annual meeting of the Ramabai association, held in Boston last month, an interesting report was made by Mrs. J. W. Andrews, who spent some months in Poona, India, where is located the school of which the Pundita Ramabai is manager.

Missionary and educational reports are sometimes rather dull reading. This one has all the charm of a romance. No reader could fail to feel an intense interest in this devoted Christian woman, and the noble work into which she has thrown herself, body and heart, and soul. "The work she does," wrote Professor Max Muller, "is the work of humanity, and not of any special religion." It is true that it is only a beginning, but such a beginning is like the pure, clear spring, that shall be the source of a mighty river of regeneration for the women of India.

There are now fifty-seven pupils in Ramabai's school—the "Sharada Sadana." Forty-three are girl-widows, all are of high caste. Some of them are in a kindergarten training class, in charge of the kindergarten children, of whom there are twenty-six. This is what Mrs. Andrews says of them and their beloved teacher:

"The influences with which they have been surrounded are the influences of

ignorance, superstition and idolatry. The word 'home' has no sweet meaning for them. Their natures have been warped, their hearts starved, their affections repressed. Undisciplined, unhappy, they have no memories of a joyous childhood. Such are many who seek the shelter of the Sharada Sadana."

The child, that involuntarily springs to one's lips in attempting to cheer, soothe and guide one of these girls in her wilful moods must not be spoken, lest they be construed into proselytizing intentions. How many anxious days and nights, how many tears, they have caused Ramabai, how many midnight prayers have gone up to the Father for these, her children, that he would knoweth. But her patience is inexhaustible, her love the unselfish, unbounded love of a true mother, and her courage in indomitable. To us the task of training these girls might well seem a hopeless one; but Ramabai looks beneath the surface, she sees the rich germ in their natures and the great possibilities before them, and she puts her whole heart into the work of uplifting them. Day and night she is their constant companion, for she occupies the dormitory with them. Sitting in her room or walking in the garden, they are at her feet or by her side. And is it strange that they almost worship her? She is opening a new world for them—a world of beauties they had never before seen, of joys they had never before tasted—and a new life of love, happiness and usefulness. It also appears that Ramabai is not only an inspiring teacher and most helpful friend, but that she is an excellent woman of business—her word as good as her bond. And just now she is greatly interested in agricultural methods and the stocking of a farm which she hopes will be the future support of the school from which the pupils will go out as teachers, nurses and physicians, or as intelligent and thrifty home-makers.

Educated and candid Hindus acknowledge that child marriage and child widowhood are two of the greatest obstacles to the social and political advancement of India. Such schools as that of Pundita Ramabai offer perhaps the most effective remedy against these evils. The highest ambition of many of her pupils is to take up her work and go on with it, helping their sisters as freely and lovingly as they have been helped. There should be such schools all over India, since there could hardly be more potent factors in the uplifting of India's girls, and through them of the whole race.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## LIGHTNING.

When lightning strikes it admits of no arbitration.—Texas Sittings.

Jones-Brown—Why do you go into society? Brown-Jones—To find a wife. And you? Jones-Brown—To get away from one.—Life.

Mark—Was the girl Higbee married considered a good match? Robbins—I imagine so. She fired up at the least provocation.—Brooklyn Life.

Passenger—What is the train waiting so long for here? Conductor—The engineer exhausted the steam by blowing the whistle too long.—Fliegende Blätter.

Traveler—You can form no conception of the extent of our business. Only imagine, we did not discover till our last stock-taking that two cashiers were missing.—Tid-Bits.

To Satisfy His Curiosity.—"What are you doing on the bureau, Tommy?" "Staring" before the looking-glass," said Tommie. "Wanted to see how I'd look

## PURE California Wines.

Case of one dozen \$4.00  
Bottles, 12 for one  
Kind, or assortment, 1.50  
(Single bottles 35c.)

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Webster, you will remember, defines bargain as "a gainful or satisfactory transaction."

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The prices are cheaper than heretofore.

Golf and Bicycle Hose.

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SHIRTMAKERS,

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MACHINE JOBBING.

WANTED, all sorts of repairing. Machine jobbing, models made. Tailors, Shears, Barbers, Sissors and Skates sharpened.

Fine Lamps, Silverware repaired. NO JOB BARRED.

Rear 67 Orange Street.

FOURNEY BROS.

"I was twins"—Harper's Young People.

In the Future.—She-Oh, this voting is perfectly lovely. I never did enjoy anything quite so much. Let's go around and vote at all the places. He-Well, I guess not. She-Oh, you mean things!—Detroit Free Press.

Fuddy—I suppose your son goes in for athletics? Football, perhaps? What is he, half-back? Fuddy—Half-back? Well, I guess not! You should see Jack once, and then you'd say he was all back. No, Jack is no footballer; he's a bicycle stooper.—Boston Transcript.

In spring we have the liar who sees the robin first.

In summer there's the fellow with the mammoth fish—and thirst!

In fall the election liar need never feel alone!

But the weather prophet liar has all seasons for his own.

—Yonkers Statesman.

## The Lungs

are nearer the back than the chest. In case of sudden congestion, put an

## Allcock's Porous Plaster

high up between the shoulder blades. It will give relief, and ward off worse results. It cures rheumatism, sprains, lame back, and all similar troubles.

None are equal to the genuine—Do not only ask for, but see that you get "Allcock's"

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields, Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills free the system from injurious secretions. There is no remedy like them.

5A BAKER BLANKET

Longest wearing horse blanket made. Have worn 10 years. Hundreds of testimonials to this effect. Made both with and without linings. Look for Horse stamped inside. Wm. Ayres & Son, Pittsford, N.Y.

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made. We told the story of our reductions on Wednesday of this week. Here is another for tomorrow.

Velvet Capes,

black and colors, lined with black and in colors, jet and braid trimmings, \$10 value for

\$6.50

And quite a variety of stylish garments different & trimmed for

\$4.50

By the way, we know for a fact that garments that we are selling for \$10 are selling elsewhere for \$18.

Eight dollars is worth saving!

West Store, Second Floor, Front

Some people are always

Too Late!

They get to the train just as it's moving off, to the excursion steamer in time to wave "Au revoir" to their friends and stay behind, as they always let the row paddling burn in the oven.

They will miss the Mill Price on Men's Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers which end Saturday night.

The Star Knitting Co.'s generosity gives out then—suppose you look at the

39c Shirts and Drawers.

That will convince you.

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The "New Woman"

Veiling—a Chiffon with black dots, 50 cents

The Silk Ties, Milano, Brussels, Tuxedo, etc., from 15c up

This Season's Sailors!

The new stunning straw in pretty shapes—flat that make the heart glad to look at.